

# Americans Stir Lethargic Turks

Constantinople Becomes Cosmopolitan City With Ending of War.

## NOW HUMMING WITH ENERGY

American Soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and American Business Men Now Thriving City—Call It "Invasion of Wealth."

Constantinople. — Americans make Constantinople hum with their energy. Business methods and way of "going ahead" that makes even the old Turk, indifferent as he is to all that passes around him, lift an eyelash in mild surprise. American soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., American business men, American-made machinery, food, clothing, merchandise of every sort and kind are now in this most dirty, casual and ancient city. The Turks, when they talk about it at all, call it "The Invasion of Wealth."

The Prussians have gone; the German invasion is over. But, besides this American invasion, is the Russian invasion, which the Turk, when he talks about it at all, calls, owing to its contrast with the American species, "The Invasion of Poverty."

Russians, Too, Abound. Every day the orderly, prosperous businesslike, keen-eyed American grows more numerous, busier, better at home in this most fascinating old city on the Golden Horn, the most wonderful city that ever was, with its mingling of the races, its white marble palaces, its noise, dust, and its smell of the Orient.

Every day more and more Russians, poor, ragged, disordered, idle, "devil-may-care," hungry and pleasure-loving, flock here from the bolshavists, escaping by way of the Golden Horn from Odessa. At Stamboul, at more or less Americanized Pera, at Chichin and other suburbs, Russians abound.

And what a contrast! The Americans, clean-shaven every day, methodical, wide-awake to all around; the Russians, dirty, unkempt, possessed with the one idea, to amuse themselves. They gamble every night in the halls of Pera, throwing down sheaves of rubles in notes of a thousand, two and five thousand, which they feverishly change at the rate of six cents per ruble instead of the once nominal 50 cents.

American ways and energy have even penetrated into the Turkish homes. Many Turkish women now go about with uncovered faces "because

the American women do it," and a few are taking an active part in politics, holding meetings at the famous Hippodrome to agitate for woman suffrage, quoting the woman leaders of the suffrage movement in faraway America which they have never seen and whose language they do not know. Public order is good throughout the city. Patrols of Italians and Turks see to that. At crossroads English policemen regulate that curious intricate Eastern traffic with the same calm they showed a few months ago at Piccadilly Circus.

Prices Are High. Americans find life dearer here than in New York. A cab, drawn by an emaciated horse, \$15 for a short course; a cup of Turkish coffee, 50 cents, about the size of a thimble.

One furnished room costs \$100 a month, but no extra charge is made for the various kinds of bugs that infest it. White bread can be had at 50 cents per pound; American flour is very popular in consequence.

Except for the women who have discarded their veils, nobody seems to care about politics; the great thing is business—business for Greek, Armenian and Israeliite—and each and all want to do business with the Americans. There is a market for everything that grows or makes. And the Turk, who does no business, but

smokes his cigarette, sips coffee and lets others toil for him, is ready to pay the price. For he is by no means so poor as he gives his neighbors, far and near, to understand.

## ROYALTY CHEERS WOUNDED



While the king and queen of England were on a visit to Birmingham, England, they passed a crippled soldier in a wheel chair. With his usual kindness of heart, the king called the queen's attention to him and they both stopped to chat with the hero.

# Red Carnival of Death Described

United States Consul at Omsk Relates Horrors of Bolshevik Rule.

## COMMIT AWFUL ATROCITIES

Reign of Terror Is Marked by Cruelty Unparalleled in History of Civilization—Many Children Are Murdered.

New York.—John A. Embry, the American consul at Omsk, capital city of the Kolchak government, arrived in New York recently and told the official story of what had happened in Siberia and eastern Russia in the last eight months, during practically all of which time he had been in charge of American affairs.

Mr. Embry said no language could

picture the atrocities that have marked bolshevik rule in the territories recaptured by Admiral Kolchak, a reign of terror that had been marked, he declared, by murder, violation of women, theft, and arson, perpetrated with cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilization.

How They Took Charge. "We were on our way to the Ufa front, the southern sector of the Siberian front. My first stop was at the little county courthouse. There I learned that at sunset on the day that the Kolchak forces withdrew the bolsheviks had entered the city.

"The first thing the bolsheviks did was to loot the town, and then they organized their government. At the head they placed the most cruel and outspoken of their leaders. They then appointed committees, one of them the so-called extraordinary committee on investigation.

The judges, the aldermen, the councilmen and other leading citizens—that is, those who had not been able to escape—were promptly arrested, and all of those who were known to be against bolshevism or were suspected were taken that night into the public square and executed. They were denied trial of any sort.

"I talked with a woman teacher. The bolsheviks lined up all the boys, the little ones as well, and questioned them as to their sympathies. All who were not killed were put to work of the most menial kind.

"The school girls were ordered to serve in the barracks, the boys cursing and beating those not blessed with good looks. As for the good-looking girls, to use the words of their former teacher, they 'suffered insults of the most horrible nature.'

## Many Hostages Held.

"They also named many hostages and after subjecting them to the most horrible treatment killed them and threw the bodies into the river.

"Kuan is a city of perhaps 35,000 people. The bolsheviks murdered at one time more than 1,500 citizens of the place.

"In Bugulma a large number of men were thrown into the hold of a barge in the river at night. There were 90 persons in the hold, among them Mrs. Sophia Hedrofskaja, the principal of the girls' high school.

"The barge was towed a long distance down the river and during the voyage nine prisoners were ordered to the deck and none ever returned, nor had any of them been heard from up to the time I left for America."

# GIVE AID TO LEPERS

New York.—Announcement has just been made by William M. Danner of the American Society for the Mission to Lepers of the election of James B. Wootan, director of publicity for the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as a member of the American committee to assist in extending the committee's campaign of world-wide usefulness.

The committee estimates that there are not less than 2,000,000 lepers in the world, 6,000 of whom have already been baptized as Christians. It is the intention of the committee to preach the Gospel to the afflicted victims of this horrible disease to palliate their sufferings, to supply their simple wants and to help rid the world of leprosy.

Ninety-six stations in various parts of the globe are maintained by the committee. Of these 59 are in India, Burma and Ceylon, 14 in China, three in the United States and the remaining scattered through Japan, Korea,

Siam, the Straits Settlements, the Malay states, the Philippines, Africa, Madagascar and Dutch Guiana.

Dr. J. W. McKean of Omaha, head of the Chong Mai hospital and dispensary in Siam and the head of leper work in that section, reports to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions that the lepers have undertaken weekly voluntary offerings for church benevolences. Not having any coin envelopes they made their own out of scraps of paper, many manifesting great skill in spite of fingerless hands or stumps of arms with which they worked.

In Japan, Korea, the Philippines and parts of China leprosy is said to prevail to the extent of one person to each 1,000 population. Doctor McKean warned the king of Siam and through the Presbyterian board warns the world that there is urgent need for the enlargement in the scope, equipment and efficiency of the leper asylums.

# Highway Improvement

## MOTOR TRUCKS TO AID ROADS

Government to Give Army Equipment Valued at \$45,000,000 to State Highway Departments.

More than \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the secretary of agriculture through the bureau of public roads to the state highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the war department and are being distributed to the states under the provisions of section 7 of the post office appropriation bill. They must be used by the states on roads constructed in whole or in part by federal aid, for which \$200,000,000 in addition to the former appropriation was given to the states under the same bill. All that the states must do to acquire the use of these 20,000 trucks, which range in capacity from two to five tons, is to pay the loading and freight charges.

Of the 20,000 motor vehicles to be



Army Motor Truck Carrying Supplies.

acquired practically free by the states 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but all are declared to be in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to states only upon request of the state highway departments on the basis of the requests received from the respective states, and in accordance with the apportionment provided in the federal aid law approved in 1916. The requirements of the laws are such that the bureau of public roads cannot distribute any trucks to counties or individuals.

## FARMERS FAVOR GOOD ROADS

Recognized as Greatest Economic Need of Agricultural Communities in Eastern States.

Good roads are the greatest economic need for agricultural communities. This is the answer of 200 prominent farmers of the state of Maine to questionnaires which asked them to summarize urgent necessities to bring their districts up to the desired economic standard.

The farmers who answered the questionnaires were selected as those best fitted to answer the questions, and they were asked to furnish a digest of the situation in their respective communities with reference to acreage, crops, farm improvements, civic and social conditions, etc.

The definitions of the greatest needs covered a wide and interesting range. The largest record of needs was good roads, 85 emphasizing the urgent necessity of adequate highways. There were 45 who asked for more farm laborers, 44 for co-operative buying and selling, 35 for better school privileges, 29 for more blue-blooded stock, 29 for manufacturing plants, 29 for better marketing facilities, and 21 for greater credit extensions by banks.

## ROADS AS DIVIDEND PAYERS

Where Good Roads Enable Farmer to Save One Hour Per Week He Makes Big Gain in Year.

If a farmer saves an hour a week by being enabled to use good roads as opposed to bad roads, it would mean 52 hours a year; estimating the use of man and team as being worth \$6 a day, this means a saving of \$31.20 a year.

Suppose his farm is assessed at \$10,000, and the additional tax levy due to the issue of road bonds by the county runs to \$1 per thousand, which would mean \$10 a year additional taxes as against a saving of \$31.20 on time alone. This means that he is investing \$10 and drawing dividends of \$31.20, an interest rate of 312 per cent.

## TEXAS TO BUILD HIGHWAYS

According to Member of State Highway Commission Approximately \$12,000,000 Available.

Approximately \$12,000,000 is available for road construction work in Texas in 1919, according to R. M. Hubbard, a member of the state highway commission. This amount includes about \$10,000,000 from the federal post office appropriation bills.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## "Fire Don'ts" for Vacation Campers in Forests

WASHINGTON.—Now is the time to stop forest fires by not having any, says a warning from the American Forestry association. The Minnesota fire last year is still fresh in the public mind and when it is estimated the fire loss in 1918 was \$28,500,000 and that 8,400,000 acres were burned, every precaution should be taken by summer campers. Here are some "don'ts" to be posted on every tent door flap:

Don't throw your match away until you are sure it is out. Don't drop cigarette or cigar butts until the glow is extinguished.

Don't knock out your pipe ashes while hot or where they will fall into dry leaves or other inflammable material.

Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Don't leave a fire until you are sure it is out; if necessary smother it with earth or water.

Don't burn brush or refuse in or near the woods if there is any chance the fire may spread beyond your control, or that the wind may carry sparks where they would start a new fire.

Don't be any more careless with fire in the woods than you are in your own home.

Don't be idle when you discover a fire in the woods; if you cannot put it out yourself, get help. Where a forest guard, ranger or state fire warden can be reached, call him on the nearest telephone you can find.



## Divorce on the Increase in the United States

OUT of every ten marriages in the United States one ends in divorce. These figures from the United States census bureau are startling or not, as one may view them. The ratio is increasing rapidly. In 1890 6 per cent of all marriages ended in the divorce courts.

In 1900 the ratio was 8 per cent. Now it is 10. It is noted that in the District of Columbia there were only 13 divorces for every 100,000 of population, but in Nevada there were 607 for the same unit of population. Outsiders raised Nevada's showing.

The wife applies for the divorce in two-thirds of the cases, but here again statistics mislead. When a pair agree to separate it is customary for man to permit his wife to bring the

suit to end a condition of which they are equally tired. Moreover, the wife has more legal grounds for divorce than the husband. A husband can be divorced for cruelty, for instance, and the statistics show that she advances this cause four times as often as the husband. Then she can divorce her husband if he fails to provide for her, but a husband can only in rare instances bring such a charge against his wife. Of the 108,702 divorces granted in 1916, only 12,486 were based on unfaithfulness.

Those who believe that the increase of divorce is due to a growing desire for freedom on the part of women, and to their new economic independence, will be shocked to learn that more and more of the women demand and get alimony, indicating that freedom is not the only thing they want. In the 20-year period preceding 1906 alimony was sought in only 13.2 per cent of the cases, and granted in only 9.2 per cent. But in 1916 alimony was sought in 20.2 per cent of all cases and was granted in 15.2 per cent.

## Aliens Going Home With Good American Dollars

ALIENS to the number of 1,300,000 in the United States are planning to desert this country for their homeland and they will take with them approximately 4,000,000,000 American dollars. These facts are disclosed in a report by Ethelbert Stewart of Chicago, director of the investigation and inspection service of the department of labor, after an investigation of prospective emigration from America.

The estimate, Mr. Stewart says, is conservative. That the aliens will take \$4,000,000,000 is figured on the basis that the average amount each alien will carry is \$3,000.

An official statement from the department of labor says that up to June 1 investigations covered Chicago, the Indiana steel mill district (South Chicago, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, South Bend, Gary, etc.), Detroit, Pittsburgh and surrounding steel districts, Johnstown, Pa.; Youngstown, O., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and surrounding coal mining area.

Of 163,498 Poles covered by the investigation, 24,950, or 15.04 per cent, will return to Poland; Austro-Hungarians, 28,042 per cent; Russians, 35.70 per cent; Croatians, 21.75 per cent; Lithuanians, 9.72 per cent; Romanians, 64.29 per cent; Italians and Greeks, 11 per cent; Serbs, 36.90 per cent; Slovaks, 34.50 per cent.

Lajos Steiner of the intelligence bureau of the war trade board puts the money to be taken out at \$1,500,000. He says the abolishment of several thousand postal savings stations, unscrupulous "private bankers," steamship agents, hard-up foreign language newspapers that grab at advertising urging the foreigners here to send their money back to Europe and an alluring picture by the schemers that Europe is about to experience a great wave of prosperity—these are some of the causes of the failure of this government to assimilate the raw immigrant.

## Uncle Sam to Campaign for a Healthier Nation

IN THE hope of meeting the physical deficiencies revealed by the draft examinations the United States public health service, under Surgeon General Rupert Blue, has prepared for congressional consideration a far-reaching health program designed to raise the standard of physical fitness throughout the country by correcting the conditions responsible for the poor showing made in 1917.

"For that it was a poor showing, nobody can deny," Doctor Blue says. "Think of it! Out of over 3,000,000 men examined—men whose age should have constituted them the very flower of this country's manhood—only 70 per cent were found to be fit for full military service!"

Among the defections for military service, 13.7 were due to affections of the heart and blood vessels; 12.35, bones and joints; 8.65 to eye troubles; 8.7 to tuberculosis; 8.37, development defects (height, weight, chest measurement, muscles); 6.04, hernia; 5.24 to mental deficiency, and 5.07 to nervous and mental disorders.

"Many of the conditions discovered," according to Doctor Blue, "could have been prevented or corrected, especially if there had been proper health supervision in early life." Doctor Blue's program includes:

The adoption of measures for the adequate care and instruction of expectant mothers.

Safeguarding the health of expectant mothers engaged in industry.

Accurate registration of all births.

Adequate care of babies in homes, welfare stations and day nurseries.

Instruction of mothers in baby hygiene.

Safeguarding of milk supplies and establishment of pasteurization plants.

Health supervision of children of preschool age.

Supervision of home and school environment of school children, including sanitation of school grounds and school buildings.

Medical inspection of school children, including provision for the correction and treatment of physical defects.

Mental examination of school children and to determine and prescribe suitable treatment and training for children who fail in class work.



## NOVELTY AT A WEDDING IN ENGLAND



English women indulge in smoking more openly than do those of America. The photograph shows Capt. G. C. Martin and his bride both enjoying the weed as they left the church at Stoke Pogis, where the wedding ceremony was performed.

## Doctor Builds Hospital With His Own Hands

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Hastings-on-Hudson's only hospital, built by the village doctor with his own hands, was opened here. Dr. Gedney Jenks spent three years in its construction after failing to raise funds for the work. The hospital is two stories, with an operating room and modern appliances. Doctor Jenks enlisted for overseas service, but the villagers petitioned Washington for his return.

## Accepted the Risk.

Kansas City, Mo.—Because he refrained from kissing before marriage, the bride of a year was glad. Because he refrained since, she is sad. Lawyers believe she accepted the risk.

Prince Rupert is the most important fishing port on the Pacific coast.